impinge upon the LCD 3. The reflectance rate can be measured at a wavelength of 550 nm, using, for example, MPC 3100 spectroreflectometer manufactured by Shimadzu Corporation.

The LCD 3 is a transmission type image display device for displaying digitally-recorded images. It is connected to the digital image data supply portion of a digital still camera, a digital video camera, a personal computer or the like, and displays a display image as a transmitted image in accordance with the digital image data supplied. In the digital image data supply portion of a digital camera or the like connected to the LCD 3, an arbitrary image can be selected from among images prepared beforehand and supplied. Apart from the above, the digital image data supplied to the LCD 3 may also be data read from a transmission original or a reflection original by a scanner or the like. Further, the LCD 3 may be of any type as long as it can display an image as a transmitted image. It may be of the type which displays an image on the basis of analog image data on an image taken by an ordinary video camera instead of digital image data. A predetermined gap is provided between the LCD 3 and the porous plate 2. As stated above, this gap is preferably 0.05 mm to 10 mm, and more preferably 0.1 mm to 5 mm. It is desirable for the gap to

be adjustable to an arbitrary dimension.

As shown in Fig. 3, the LCD 3 is formed by stacking together, from the photosensitive film 4 side toward the porous plate 2 side (the back light unit 1 side), a film-like polarizing plate (hereinafter also referred to as the polarizing film) 31, a glass substrate 32, an electrode 33, a liquid crystal layer 34, an electrode 35, a glass substrate 36, and a film-like polarizing plate 37, the liquid crystal layer 34 being held between the glass substrates 32 and 36 and further held by means of the polarizing plates 31 and 37 from both outsides thereof. It goes without saying that although not shown, there are further provided a barrack matrix, an RGB color filter, an orientation film, etc., as is well known in the art. For example, in the case of a TFT type LCD, the electrode 33 is a common electrode, and the barrack matrix, the RGB color filter, etc. are arranged between the electrode 33 and the glass substrate 32, the electrode 34 consisting of a display electrode, a gate electrode, etc. Instead of the glass substrates 32 and 36, it is also possible to use resin substrates or the like.

Regarding the construction of the LCD 3, it may be a well-known one, as long as image display is possible, except for the sum total of the thicknesses of the

polarizing film 31 and the glass substrate 32 on the photosensitive film 4 side described below. It may be an LCD having a well-known liquid crystal display mode and driven by a well-known driving system. Examples of the liquid crystal display mode include liquid crystal display modes using a polarizing plate, such as TN mode, STN mode, CSH mode, FLC mode, and OCB mode. Examples of the driving system include active matrix driving systems using TFTs, diodes, etc. and direct matrix driving systems using XY stripe electrodes.

There are no limitations regarding the size of the LCD 3. It is possible to select an appropriate size in accordance with the size of the photosensitive film. Further, there are no particular limitations regarding the dot size of each RGB pixel of the LCD 3. However, to obtain a clearer photographic image of high quality, it is desirable for the size of each pixel on the shorter side to be not more than 0.2 mm. If the size is not more than 0.2 mm, it is possible to obtain a clearer transfer image.

There are no particular limitations regarding the number of pixels (or pixel density) of the LCD 3. However, to obtain a high-quality transfer image of high definition and high clarity, it is desirable to use an LCD having a high-definition screen with a small RGB pixel dot size